

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL MITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Aloes -
Rhubarb -
Sage -
Anise Seed -
Peppermint -
St. Catherine's -
Worm -
Thyme -
Cloves -
Sugar -
Malt -
Ginger -
Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DROPS - 35 CENTS

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For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

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Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over

Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

On Checking Accounts Pays **2%**

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THE COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY

317 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

By our System of Banking by Mail that is, making deposits and withdrawals, is just as easy and far more time saving than banking in person. A little booklet telling why, awaits your request. Our capital and resources speak for themselves. Our advice, embodying the successful business experience of years, is at your command.

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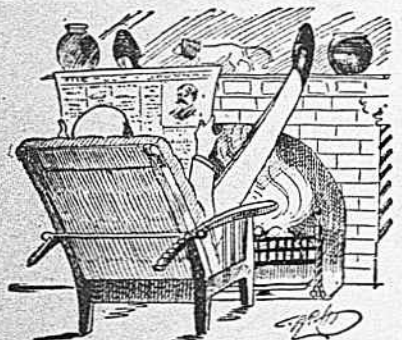
NOTICE OF SALE OF ESTRAY CATTLE BY CHIEF OF POLICE.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 58 of Chapter 9, of the laws and ordinances of the City of Fairmont, Marion county, West Virginia, the undersigned Chief of Police of said city, will on the 2d day of June, 1904, at the front door of the Court-house of said Marion county, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder therefor the following described property now in my possession under and by virtue of the laws and ordinances aforesaid:

One dark red yearling heifer, heavy build, and very wide between the horns, and in good condition.

One light brindle heifer. Both of said cattle were found estray upon the streets of the City of Fairmont, on the 12th day of May, 1904, and have been in my possession ever since. The owner or owners of said cattle upon the payment of all costs connected with the detention of said cattle, and keeping same, and producing proper evidence as to their ownership, can redeem said cattle on or before the day of sale, otherwise said cattle will be sold as aforesaid.

JAMES E. MORGAN,
Chief of Police of the
City of Fairmont. x



OUR OWN FIRESIDE

Can be made doubly attractive by the addition of a handsome

MANTEL.

Perhaps you have thought about making a change but feared the expense might be too great. May be high under some conditions but not if we do the work. We would be pleased to have you inspect the line of mantels here and also our book of designs. Then we can submit figures which will be quite low.

W. A. MOOREHEAD,
Jacobs Building, Monroe Street.

INDIANA IS REPUBLICAN AND NOT DOUBTFUL STATE

ROOSEVELT, IT IS CLAIMED, WILL CARRY THE STATE BY FROM 15,000 TO 18,000

DEMOCRATS HAVE NOT FORSAKEN BRYAN, BUT ARE HOSTILE TO CLEVELAND.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 23.—Indiana is one of the so-called "doubtful" States—doubtful in the minds of certain hopeful Democrats—in which both parties have put themselves on record as to their choice for the Presidency in the coming campaign. That the Republicans should declare for Roosevelt was, of course, a foregone conclusion. The Democratic choice was, for a time at least, a matter of great uncertainty, and the Eastern element of the party, which is behind the candidacy of Judge Parker, of New York, awaited the decision with much anxiety. It is a part of the scheme by which it is hoped to make Judge Parker the nominee that the States of New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Indiana, whose electoral votes the party must have in order to win out in November, should all declare for Parker, and thus impress upon the rest of the Union, and especially upon the South, that he is the one man who can wrest them from Republican control. New York naturally led the way; Connecticut came into the fold; New Jersey is also claimed for him, and then they looked most earnestly and anxiously to Indiana.

At first it seemed a somewhat unpromising field. The Democrats of Indiana are strong adherents of Wm. J. Bryan. One of their most prominent leaders said to-day that of the 310,000 or 315,000 actual Democrats of the State, probably 300,000 of them regarded William J. Bryan as the greatest and purest leader of modern times. Of course, he added, they were disposed not to permit him to lead them into any course prejudicial to the best interests of the party, but at the same time they were thoroughly with him in his opposition to any reorganization of the Democracy by men who had bolted the ticket in 1896 and 1900, and were especially opposed to Grover Cleveland or any candidate identified with him or with his administration.

Then, again, William Randolph Hearst came into the State, and made a most determined fight for the delegation. He gathered around him quite a following, more enthusiastic and noisy, as it afterward turned out, than influential, but still strong enough to seriously alarm the Parker people. The latter were wise, however, and put their interests into the hands of "Tom" Taggart, Indiana's member of the Democratic National Committee, and without doubt the shrewdest and most influential leader in the State. Mr. Taggart went about things in a most systematic way. There was not very much real Parker sentiment in Indiana—none at all, the Hearst people maintain—but organization and hard work can accomplish a deal if intelligently applied. The result was that at the Democratic State convention, held the week before last, the Taggart forces swept everything before them, using "malted hand" according to the assertions of the other side, and Indiana's delegation goes to St. Louis instructed for Parker. This caused great joy in the Parker camp, and by many was claimed as practically deciding the contest in his favor.

Claim Parker is Strong.

Naturally enough the Parker people here maintain that the New York Judge is the first choice of a large majority of the party, and that this choice was not hastily or rashly made. "In my judgment," said Mr. Taggart, in discussing the matter, "there is no candidate named who is as strong in Indiana as is Judge Parker. His cause was taken up after a most thorough investigation of his personal fitness and standing, his record in 1896 and 1900, and after many of his decisions on the subject of labor legislation had been submitted to leading Democratic lawyers of the State. The results were most satisfactory, and were laid before the prominent, working Democrats, and they said, 'If that is Judge Parker's record, if he is that kind of a man, he is just the candidate we want, and we are for him.' And Indiana Democrats are for him, and for him in earnest. The party is united once more, and those Democrats who left us eight and four years ago, are now back with us asking for a conservative platform and a candidate like Judge Parker—all except three or four who want what a man out here who had been so unfortunate as to get into the penitentiary called a 'vindication' for their past course, and are clamoring for Grover Cleveland, although at the same time admitting that he couldn't carry Indiana if nominated."

"This talk about Cleveland," said Mr. Taggart, "is to my mind mere nonsense. He does not stand the slightest chance of being the nominee

of the St. Louis convention. He is altogether out of the question, and I do not believe that his name will even go before the convention. I believe that this talk about him comes from admirers who think that because he was twice elected he is the only man who can lead his party to victory, and not from men of political experience who can see his weakness as a candidate as well as his strength with a certain element."

When asked if he believed that Judge Parker could carry Indiana, Mr. Taggart said: "I certainly believe that he can and will carry Indiana. This is normally a Democratic State. The Republican majorities in recent years are fictitious majorities, caused by the unusual conditions in 1896 and 1900 when the gold Democrats joined the Republicans and disintegrated the Democracy. The party is together again now, and the fight this fall will be fought on the old lines."

John W. Kern, a strong Bryan man and the candidate for Governor in 1900, and who was with Mr. Taggart in the fight for Parker this year, being chairman of the State convention, expressed his belief that the Indiana Democracy is practically reunited. He regards Judge Parker as a strong candidate, although not going so far as to hold that he is the strongest that could be put forward in the State. "Indiana Democrats," he said, "are practically all friends of Bryan, and are opposed to Grover Cleveland. One of the things which gave Mr. Hearst some strength he might not otherwise have had in the late contest was the fact that Mr. Cleveland had endorsed Judge Parker. I cannot help thinking that that endorsement was made maliciously. But Judge Parker is a most excellent man, with a clean party record, as was clearly shown in 1897, when the New York Democratic State committee, controlled absolutely by Mr. Bryan's friends, unanimously named him as the party's candidate for chief judge of the Court of Appeals. That was done within less than a year after the Presidential election of 1896, and it would not have been done had not Judge Parker stood by the ticket the previous year."

Democrats Restoring Harmony.

The above views as to party harmony in Indiana this year are substantially those of other prominent Democrats whose opinions were had, and to a certain extent are admitted by the Republicans. The latter say that the Democrats have got together in much better shape than at any other time since the split over free silver eight years ago. That all the Democrats who left the party then are now back in the ranks, or will be found there at the election, they positively deny. Dissatisfaction with the Democratic party began, they maintain, before 1896, and on other issues than the money question. They point out that in 1894, two years before Bryanism and free silver took possession of the Democracy, the Republicans carried the State by nearly 45,000. This was not done by a Democratic "fluke" either, for the total vote was greater at the Presidential election two years before, when Cleveland carried the State by 7,185. The Republican vote increased about 28,000, while that of the Democrats fell off about 24,000. It was a change of front by the Democrats on the tariff issue.

In 1896 McKinley beat Bryan by 18,181, and in 1898 the Republican candidate for Secretary of State had a plurality of 17,518. In 1900 McKinley increased his plurality over Bryan to 24,470, and in 1902 the Republican plurality for Secretary of State was 35,554. All this goes to show that a very large proportion of the Democrats who have left the party since 1894 have left it for good, and have no idea of going back to it again. The opening up of a celebrated "gas belt" in Indiana brought thousands of new voters into the State, of whom a large majority were Republicans when they came, and are so still. The increase in manufacturing, and the greater development of the coal mining industry, had the same effect on the Republican vote, and, therefore, they hold that Indiana, always close, is now a safely Republican State, and that not merely by grace of gold Democrats who voted the Republican ticket on the money question, and may now return to their former allegiance, but because a majority of the voters are Republicans on principle, and especially on that of protection.

They do not agree with the Democratic leaders above quoted that all the Bryan Democrats will support Judge Parker, and assert that many of the extreme element in their ranks, notably among the recent Hearst contingent, will not stand for the New York candidate, if nominated, having no use for a man who has August Belmont and other powerful figures on Wall street behind him. In fact, some of the Parker people privately admitted that the association of Belmont with Parker was damaging to the Judge's popularity and prospects

in Indiana. It is probable that there is some foundation for the Republican position. While the great bulk of the Democratic party will undoubtedly support Judge Parker or any other Democrat who may be nominated, there is a certain irreconcilable element in the Bryan ranks, made up mainly of old Greenbackers, Populists and original free silver men, who will bolt him, especially if Mr. Bryan himself maintains his recent attitude toward the New York candidate.

Republicans Are Confident.

Republican leaders are very confident of victory this fall, although admitting that the party will have to fight for it. It has always had to do that, however, and expects nothing else. Hoosiers are natural born politicians. In no State of the Union are political meetings more largely attended, party issues more closely discussed, campaigns more vigorously waged. When the State elections were held in October, the results in Presidential years were most anxiously waited all over the country. Republicans will remember the encouragement put into the Garfield campaign, discouraged by the unfortunate result in Maine in September, 1880, when the news came that Indiana and Ohio had gone Republican a month later. It has been a close State, too, as is shown by the fact that from 1872, when Grant carried it over Greeley by over 22,000—although at the State election in October Thomas A. Hendricks was chosen governor by a small majority—until 1896, no Presidential candidate had a plurality which reached 10,000. The Republicans carried Indiana in 1880 and 1888, and the Democrats in 1876, 1884, and 1892. But this year, encouraged by a change in political sentiment which they believe permanent, Republicans assert their complete confidence of success.

"Neither Judge Parker nor any other Democrat can carry Indiana this fall," said Governor Durbin. "This has become a Republican State, and Republican to stay. Our people are Republicans from principle, and are satisfied with their party, the results of its policies and with its candidate, Theodore Roosevelt. For years past the younger element of the State has been attracted toward the Republican party. It is a party which accomplishes something, and something for the country's good. They are attracted, too, to Roosevelt. His characteristics and his career appeal to them. Of course we will have our usual fight, but we will win it. And, as I said the other day, Indiana is after the second place on the Republican National ticket this year, and after the first place in 1908."

This latter statement, of course, has reference to the prominent mention of the name of United States Senator Charles W. Fairbanks for Vice-President this year, and to the future possibilities of his distinguished career. The Senator is deservedly popular in his State. He has been a hard worker for many years, and when the result of prolonged effort put the party in power he was sent to the Senate. He was re-elected in 1903. While his party feels honored by the proposition to nominate him for Vice-President, there is still a feeling that they would prefer to have him remain in the Senate. Nevertheless, should the choice of the National Convention fall upon him, they will acquiesce and give him their support. His colleague, Albert J. Beveridge, comes up for re-election before the Legislature to be chosen this fall. There seems no reasonable ground for doubt, even were the State to give its electoral vote to the Democrats, that the Legislature will be Republican. Senator Beveridge has no opposition in his party.

Republicans Claim Indiana.

Should Senator Fairbanks be elected Vice-President the same Legislature would have to choose his successor. Pending the action of the National convention, the question of who shall succeed him is not discussed. Governor Durbin has many friends and Representative Hemenway, chairman of the Appropriation Committee of the House of Representatives, is also named.

Senator Fairbanks, State Chairman James P. Goodrich and other Republican leaders united in the statement that the Republicans will carry the State this fall. The party is fortunate in having no factional disturbances of a State character. There are some counties in which there are local divisions, but none which seem at all likely to endanger success. The State ticket, recently named, is admittedly a strong one. J. Frank Hanly, the nominee for governor, was formerly in the Legislature and in Congress, and is regarded as a very acceptable candidate. Nine of the fourteen members of Congress are Republicans, and the party hopes to make gains this fall. The Democratic ticket has not yet been named.

Summing the matter up and making allowance for the uncertainty as to how thoroughly the Democrats will

NOTICE

Fairmont, W. Va.,
May 10th, 1904.

Mr. Charles L. Barnes, Collector of the City of Fairmont, Fairmont, W. Va.:

Dear Sir:—The undersigned, who are all of the members of the Finance Committee of the City of Fairmont, respectfully invite your immediate consideration of the following matters pertaining to the finances of said city, viz.:

1. As you are aware, work has been resumed upon the new city reservoir and filter plant, on Log Cabin Hill, and under the contract by the city with the persons who are erecting and constructing said plant a very large sum of money, probably \$25,000.00, will be required to be paid upon said contract, in addition to the payments already made thereon, and if this work is carried on with the speed which every one now hopes and believes it will be, this sum will become payable before any money is likely to be received on the taxes for the year 1904. We are advised that there is in your hands for collection taxes for the year 1903, and possibly for other years, aggregating something like \$10,000.00; and further that you have uncollected water rents aggregating about \$1,500.00, the two accounts amounting to \$11,000.00 or \$12,000.00. We have not been advised as to what proportion, if any, of these various accounts should be classed as actually delinquent, yet it is surprising that such a large percentage of the taxes—approximately about 25 per cent—should be withheld from the city, and the government denied the use of that money which by right and by law it is entitled to have, and which it must have in order to enable it to fulfill its obligations. It occurs to us that all patriotic and law-abiding citizens are equally interested with the officials of the city in having all of the contracts that are intended to promote the welfare of the community, faithfully and honestly carried out, and one way to do that is for every citizen and taxpayer to promptly contribute his just proportion of the burdens of taxation. Those of our people who have failed to thus pay are making it more difficult for the city authorities to properly discharge their public duties, and where this failure to pay is due to an intention upon the part of the taxpayer to embarrass the administration, or to evade his just proportion of the public debt, the officers are, in our humble opinion, justified in having recourse to the remedies provided by law for the enforced collection of taxes and levies.

2. We therefore respectfully call your attention to the power that is conferred upon you, as city collector, in the charter of the city, as contained in section 29, of chapter 11 of the Acts of the Legislature of 1899, which said section, in part, reads as follows: "It shall be the duty of the city collector to collect city taxes, license, levies, assessments, wharfage, water rents, and such other city claims as are placed in his hands for collection by the council; in case the same are not paid on or before the thirty-first day of October, after they are placed in his hands for collection, he shall collect interest at the rate of one-half per centum per month until the same are paid, and may distrain and sell thereof in like manner as the sheriff may distrain and sell for said taxes, and he shall have, in all respects, the same power as the sheriff to enforce the payment and collection thereof." And we do further call your attention to the ordinances relating to the water system of the city, in which it is provided that upon a failure to pay water rents within twenty (20) days after same becomes due, the city authorities are required to disconnect the delinquent consumer from the water system.

In conclusion, we certainly trust that sufficient funds will be forthcoming when needed to discharge the pressing obligations of the city, and in order to effect this result, the committee feels that it must have the earnest co-operation and assistance of all of the city officials, yourself among the number.

Respectfully yours,
GEO. DEBOLT,
W. S. HAYMOND,
M. L. HUTCHINSON,
Finance Committee.

Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U. S. A., will be one of the speakers May 30th at Morgantown.

get together in the coming campaign there now seems no sufficient reason to doubt that Indiana will be carried by the Republicans this fall. At the lowest estimate under all ordinary circumstances their straight party majority would appear to be from 15,000 to 18,000. They have frequently had much more than this in late years, but allowing for possible Democratic gains through the accession of the former sound money voters who acted with the Republicans and may now return to their own party, above figures ought to be fairly conservative.—Henry Hall in Pittsburg Times.